

The Lacombe Guardian

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British on Offensive at St. Eloi

London, March 28.—The fighting around St. Eloi, where the British launched heavy attacks against the German lines is developing into what may prove to be a strong enemy offensive, the German war office reported this afternoon.

The British are continuing their attacks, though they have made no further important gains. It is thought possible that British troops, taking advantage of improved weather conditions in the sector, may be placing a drive, aiming to force the withdrawal of German troops from Verdun.

The situation around Verdun and in the whole region between the Meuse and Moselle remains unchanged. On the eastern front the Russians continued their attacks last night in the region of Postavny but without result.

TAKING PRECAUTION TO PROTECT DUTCH PASSENGER SHIPS

The Hague, March 22, via London, March 23.—At a meeting in Amsterdam, held under the auspices of the Sailors' Union, the crews of half a dozen ocean-going steamships due to sail today resolved by an overwhelming majority not to join their ships until more definite arrangements had been reached with the government for the safety of the vessels. This decision affected also the Holland America line, whose steamer Nieuw Amsterdam was scheduled to sail tonight. Later the trouble with the men was settled.

Rotterdam, via London, March 22.—The Holland-American line announced definitely today that the New Amsterdam would sail at 11 o'clock tonight. She will be accompanied as far as The Downs by tugs with life-saving materials. These tugs also will escort the steamer Rotterdam incoming from New York from The Downs to this port.

Amsterdam, March 22, via London, March 23.—The large shipping companies are considering combined sailings under the cover of a powerful tug provided with wireless telephone, according to the Huddlesford. The possibility is also considered of such convoys being preceded by trawlers to do mine sweeping.

GERMAN BATTALIONS ANNIHILATED IN THE ATTACK ON VERDUN

Paris, March 24.—The Germans would have it believed that their losses before Verdun were no greater than the French army," says a semi-official note issued this afternoon. The following example will show how great the German sacrifices were:

"On the forenoon of March 9 the first battalion of the nineteenth regiment reserve of the fifth German corps attacked the village of Vaux in columns of fours. The French allowed the first company to penetrate the village, where it was surprised by a violent machine gun fire and then charged with bayonets. The survivors—those able to do so—took refuge in houses where they fell. This company, the thirteenth, was annihilated."

"The second and third battalions of the same regiment passed east of the village at the same time, going forward in squads to the first French trenches to the summit dominating Fort Vaux. The assailants were cut down a short distance from the trenches by the French, and fell back in disorder."

"The next day, March 10, the sixty-fourth regiment of infantry of the sixth division of the third German corps replaced to the north of Vaux, the decimated nineteenth regiment, but the sixty-fourth sustained such heavy

losses by the fire of artillery that the attack, which began, was countermanded.

"The battle of Verdun, which has continued for a month, has been made up of similar episodes. The Germans' sacrifices were absolutely out of proportion to their successes during the first days. It is known that the third and eighteenth army corps, now March 2, to be reconstituted. The third corps had to have two-thirds of its officers replaced, and its gaps filled up with young recruits of the class of 1916 who were in a proportion of two-fifths in each company. Even then these reinforcements sent from the interior were insufficient to bring the strength of the corps to what it was before March 2. During their last attacks, the third corps companies only counted about 120 rifles in all.

"These facts are a sufficient reply to the German allegations. Moreover, it must be admitted that resolute, well-armed troops, equipped in defensive works with numerous machine guns, and supported by an extraordinary quantity of artillery, as was the case with the French, are able to inflict the greater losses upon an assailant who constantly attacks in compact masses, and who see chiefs are not dismayed by the bloodiest sacrifices."

FITTING RETURNED DISABLED SOLDIERS FOR CIVILIAN LIFE

Ottawa, March 23.—Method fitting the returned disabled soldiers to play a useful part in civilian life were discussed today by the special pensions committee of the house of commons. Dr. McKay of the Toronto Technical School, in charge of men already in progress to equip men and the institution, he said, could handle several hundred and train them, provided the cost was borne by the Government. The difficulty he indicated by citing a case now in the school. It was that of a young soldier whose right arm had been partly paralyzed. He is now receiving instruction in railroad telegraphy, and is proving an apt pupil. But the pension he receives as a partially disabled soldier amounts to only \$4 a week, and that is not enough to pay his living expenses in Toronto. Dr. Mackay thought that to meet such cases there should be a special allowance while a man is receiving instruction or his pay as a soldier continued.

Mr. C. K. Clark, superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital, suggested that in each military district special institutions of fifteen or twenty beds should be created for the treatment of men whose minds had become unbalanced by reason of severe shock. Mr. Darling, chairman of a special committee in Toronto, which had had pensions under consideration, advocated a pension of \$650 a month as basis for total disablement of a private soldier.

MORATORIUM FOR SOLDIERS

Edmonton, March 27.—The act for the 'Relief of Volunteers and Reservists,' generally known as the moratorium bill, was introduced this afternoon. It applies to both men and women on active service, and extends from August 1, 1914, to a period of one year after the termination of the war. No proceedings of any kind for debt or other liability (including rates and taxes) can be taken during this period, either against a soldier or his wife. If a soldier is discharged, the exemption period extends to one year after that event.

London, March 25.—A German raider has been sunk in the North Sea. Five German officers and 116 men out of a total of 300 were captured. The British lost 44 men.

The British armed merchantman, Alcantara, which sank the German raider, the Grief, was herself sunk.

Allies Hold a War Conference

Paris, March 27.—The conference of the entente allies—the most important since the outbreak of the war—began this morning, in the great salon of the ministry of foreign affairs, where many historic meetings of diplomats have taken place. No previous meeting there, however, has been attended by such a representation of world figures in war and diplomacy.

The subject of the first sitting is the military situation. That is all which may be said definitely, but it is probable that Gen. Joffre, Earl Kitchener, Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, Lieut.-Gen. Count Cadorna, Gen. Castelnau and Gen. Roques, the new French war minister, addressed the conference.

The entire company took lunch at the ministry at noon. The afternoon session will be devoted to consideration of the economic resources of the allies.

A member of one of the参議院 committees, which, exercising parliamentary control by frequent visits of inspection, go to the front, plays an important part in the direction of the war—explains the official view of the conference.

"This will be perhaps the most important in the history of Europe as marking the inception of a homogeneous programme of the allies. Henceforth the entente coalition will have a single policy, not only in military operations, but diplomatically politically and economically."

"No more auspicious moment could be chosen. As the Verdun failure denotes, the end of the German offensive is the turning point of the war, so this conference is the real beginning of the allies' united offensive, which, in coalition along lines laid down after mature consideration, will end only with Germany's downfall. In one phrase, it is the recognition of the affirmation of pledges in the London compact that the allies will never lay down their arms until they have imposed their peace upon Germany!"

DO GERMANS PLAN INVASION OF BRITISH ISLES?

London, March 24.—Reference is made in the London press to the matter which has been one of the most discussed topics in London clubs for several weeks past, an expected attempt by Germany to land an expeditionary force on English soil, with the purpose of effecting the occupation of London. The parliamentary correspondent of the Daily Mail says the reason why such heavy demands are now being made for men is to be found in the war office policy to keep a very large army in this country in addition to meeting the drain on the British forces engaged in France and elsewhere. The Star last night published an article by "A Well Informed Political Correspondent," who said, in part: "There is a growing feeling in Westminster that an attempted German invasion of the western coast during the next week or so is quite on the cards. There are many signs in East Anglia that the military authorities share this view, but they must not be discussion here, and it is sufficient to consider the actions of the enemy."

The torpedoing of the Dutch liners *Tubantia* and *Palembang*, in the North Sea, followed by similar outrages against Swedish and Danish ships, formed a new and highly significant chapter of sea affairs. The German controversialists always pretend that their submarine warfare was established in retaliation for the British blockade. Herr Ballin is said to have informed directors of Dutch shipping companies that Germany was determined to use

every means in her power to prevent steamers, neutral or not, from reaching England from America. That is a mere pretext. This is finally proved by the fact that the *Tubantia* was bound for Brazil and the *Palembang* for Java, so the Germans, by torpedoing them, were inflicting no damage on this country.

The real object unquestionably is to sweep the North Sea clear of all steamers. Already the Dutch government has been considering the idea, evidently put forward by Germany, that Dutch steamers bound to the west may go round the north of Scotland.

"The inevitable conclusion is that Germany wants to draw neutrals out in order that they may not observe and give warning of the gathering of warships, submarines, transports and Zeppelins along the German coast from Heligoland to Dorkum. Here, if anywhere, the army for the invasion would be collected and the longer this operation can proceed without observation the greater the hope of surprise that animates its organizers."

The great day which Germany dreams of is when there is to be a simultaneous advance on all fronts by the Allies.

In order to disorganize the Allies' attack, which she knows is coming, she delivered those furious thrusts at Verdun which cost her 300,000 men and failed to achieve their object. It is only too probable that in order to try once more to overthrow the Allies' combination on the western front, Germany may launch an invading force at our shores in the hope that it will prevent us from sending assistance to France."

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE CONVENTION

The second annual convention of the Alberta Women's Institute was opened yesterday at the Hotel Edmonton, at 9 o'clock on the morning of March 1, Miss Nobel of Daysland, Provincial President, in the chair.

The convention was formally opened with the singing of "O Canada." The address of welcome was given by the Honorable A. L. Sifton, and replied to by Mrs. A. H. Rogers, of Fort Saskatchewan.

Addresses were given by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Hon. Duncan Marshall.

Greetings from the Women's Canadian Club were presented by Mrs. R. M. Tory; from the Local Council of Women, by Mrs. R. H. Knight, and from the U.W.A. Auxiliary by Mrs. W. Parbly.

The Secretary's report was read by Mrs. Muldrew, of Red Deer.

Miss Jessie Potter sang two pleasing solos, and the Macdonald Orchestra played several selections.

In the afternoon of the first day the Convention attended the meeting of the Legislature to hear the debate on the Equal Franchise Bill.

The evening session consisted of addresses by Miss Nobel, Miss Gilmore, and S. R. Hobson, Department of Extension Work.

The Secretary's report showed \$8,589 contributed to the various war funds and hundred of packages sent to Belgian Relief and Red Cross Society.

One branch alone contributed \$600 to relief work at home.

In January, 1915, branch institutes numbered 42, with a membership of 1,400. Today there are 107 branch institutes, and a membership of 3,000. This report was made by Miss Mary Macdonald, Supt. of Women's Institutes.

Thursday Morning—At this session Mrs. Muldrew, of Red Deer, gave an address on "Conservation of Women's Resources."

Dr. J. M. Millar, director of technical education, spoke on the "Rural School Problem." T. A. Benson also gave an interesting address.

The election of officers for 1916 then took place.

On Thursday afternoon the convention listened with delight to Mrs. McClung's address on "Making the Best of Ourselves."

Mrs. H. M. E. Evans, organizer for the Edmonton Branch of the Red Cross Society, spoke of the work of the Red Cross Society, explaining why it is done by the civilian population rather than handled by government authorities.

Professor Reynolds, president of Manitoba Agricultural College, spoke briefly, conveying greetings from the students.

Mrs. George Eaton sang a solo, "When My Caravan is Resting," most delightfully. The Macdonald Orchestra also played.

The following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That for the conservation of life in the rural districts the Government of Alberta be asked to assist the Woodmen's Men in establishing district nurses in the more remote country districts."

The convention also placed on record our appreciation to the Alberta Government in its action with respect to the Equal Franchise Act."

The third resolution passed was: "That steps be taken to secure a federation of similar clubs and organizations in the four western provinces."

Not least appreciated part of the convention programme was a solo sang by Mrs. Montgomery, of Wetaskiwin, and orchestra selections played by the Macdonald orchestra at this session.

The singing of "God Save the King" brought the convention to a close.

His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and Mrs. Brett, entertained the delegates at Government House later. The visitors were extended a warm welcome and given the freedom of the house, the conservatory coming in for a special share of attention. Assisting Mrs. Brett were Mrs. Sifton, Mrs. Mortimore, Mrs. P. J. Nolan, and other prominent ladies.

The delegates and visitors from Lacombe Branch were: Miss Poole, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Switzer, Mrs. T. F. Roberts, Mrs. H. Talbot, and Mrs. Henderson.

THE EDMONTON SPRING HORSE SHOW

Entries for Edmonton Spring Horse Show April 4th-8th are now double the number of those of last year, and the horses exhibited are of the finest in Canada. There are over one hundred and thirty exhibitors, from different parts of Alberta and from Ontario. Many of the horses exhibited are new to the show rings of the province, having been purchased and imported by horsemen during the year. This in itself is evidence of the good work the Edmonton Exhibition Association is accomplishing in the way of raising the standard of the stock of Alberta.

Horse Show visitors will find much to interest them in addition to the competitions. The different battalions of the Edmonton Militia, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and the Women's Voluntary Reserve have entered heartily into the spirit of enterprise which marks any event put on by the Exhibition Association, and are co-operating in making the Horse Show of 1916 the finest ever seen in the West.

A Horse Show Road Race and Platoon Drill by the local battalions are new features added to the already long list of attractions. Also a competition for mounted squads of six men from any regiment or battalion of the Canadian Militia, the R. N. W. M. P., or Canadian Expeditionary Forces. In the latter competition, Major Henry has offered a handsome silver cup to the winning team.

The Southam Press says: "After six months only are required of Canadian training, why not keep the skilled mechanics and farmers producing?" Why not keep the wage earners at work until they can be used? Why cripple business and make the unnecessary expense of maintaining these men?

"All means should be used when we are faced with such a situation. Why make the load heavier? Would not a Dominion Wide Registration be the solution?"

British Take German Trenches

London, March 27.—The British and Germans have been fighting fiercely in the region of St. Eloi, five miles northwest of Arras, and the British, through the explosion of a big mine and by infantry charges, captured or destroyed a considerable portion of the German trenches.

The British infantry stormed and took first and second line trenches along a front of 600 yards, London officially announces, and Berlin admits that German trench warfare in this region were blown out an extent of 100 yards, and that "casualties were caused among the company occupying the position."

Two German officers and 168 men were made prisoners.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The evidences of crookedness in Canada's war department have become so glaring that Conservatives with a conscience have this week joined the Liberals in the demand for an investigation.

It is just as our Ottawa correspondent informed us, Major General Sir Stein's sudden flight to England was not made for any good he could do to the allies' cause there, but merely to escape a warm time at Ottawa. And now the wires say that Sir Robert Borden has cableled Major General Sir Stein to come back and face the music.

Due honor to the men who have enlisted to fight for the Empire, certainly. And we say due honor to those also who enlist in the days yet to come. And we also say that the men who are yet to enlist are just as much entitled to a chance to enlist honorably as those who have gone before.

One of our exchanges says that "one man enlisted today is worth five men enlisted a year from now." If there was any chance of getting men to the front that might or might not be true, but under existing conditions it is most assuredly not true. Men are needed in the trenches, men and more men. But Canada is a long way from the trenches, where comes the transporting large numbers of troops, and thousands of the men now in training here will still be in training here a year from now, unless the war should sooner end.

Baron Shaughnessy, admittedly one of Canada's most far-sighted and cleared-thinking, urges as a patriotic duty that there be a let up in some of the frenzied features of the enlistment campaign. He says—and unquestionably he knows—that the men already enlisted in Canada cannot be sent to the training camps in England within a year from this date. He says there are not available ships alone sufficient to transport within a year those now enlisted in Canada. Surely it would be better to let enlistment take a more rational course until there is some chance of forwarding the men now enlisted.

The Southam Press, Canada's leading printing house, publishing some of the most ably edited newspapers of the Dominion, is voicing a protest against some of the frenzied features of the present enlistment campaign well said.

"All means should be used when we are faced with such a situation. Why not keep the skilled mechanics and farmers producing?" Why not keep the wage earners at work until they can be used? Why cripple business and make the unnecessary expense of maintaining these men?

"One year is not required for efficiency in the drill necessary for overseas transport. After six months, if we will be frank, a sort of staleness, or dry rot—brought on, no doubt, by a desire to get away—sets in. This state of dissatisfaction is bound to break out, and has broken out rather unpleasantly at different times."

Your Boy as A Capitalist

Encouraging the Boy to Develop Business Habits and Systematic Saving

"With our muskrats are mine." At those words a prairie boy named Louis Paul, twelve years old, comes, were at the frequency making some sort of a boy deal while I was writing. I consented to be interviewed. "I have a son," said his father, "name Louis, nine years old. He sits on the bank along the creek," said Louis, "and my will be high this winter, but he has no traps, and what's more, he has no bank."

Out of the corner of my eye I watched Paul as he cautiously poked the fire. "I draw my money out of the bank every day," said he, "and traps, you know, Louis, must do all the work, and half of the muskrats are mine." The bargain was struck. Paul's percentage of profits that would make a loan shark turn green with envy.

That muskrat episode was more than twenty years ago. Now Louis is tall, "the 'big boy,'" while Paul, the boy capitalist, is now financing other men in various large enterprises. What is the secret? It is not enough to say that one was born a capitalist and the other was born to be broke all his days. Granted a very great difference in native temperament, however, in the case of Paul, there is after all the greater factor. The average mortal taken early enough can be interested in one thing about as well as another. Paul, however, shows a bright five year old a four-tear clover, and help him hunt for more, making a great hurrah over his success. His mother, however, started him on the clover quest for life. Now Paul's mother was a very careful manager, and she was wise in her ways. Paul, however, was the subject of money at a very early age.

A child's mind is like a ball on a billiard table—it can be shot in almost any direction. Most children are started ten years too late on the subject of money. Quite a young child should be taught to handle and count real money, and how to make change. A little girl was given a dime and sent to the store for a nickel's worth of shoe buttons. She came home with ten cents worth, and paid off her debt. Right then and there her mother sat down and showed her how a larger coin could be broken into smaller ones. The little girl may have his own curse.

When a neighbor comes in to pay you something, you are quick to say, "I'll get the man who made the call on the boy to break a dollar for you." You will be wonderfully satisfied. I know a father who takes his horses quite frequently to the boys, giving his notes and warning the boys to take good care of them, for they can get them back again if they do not return the notes. There is a big time settling up and figuring the interest. That father certainly is in big business—indeed, he is a banker. He has a big sign on the gable of his barn, "John Doe & Sons," though sons of the school of high school. He is a successful businessman, and through, and would be as much ashamed to be caught dead broke as their mother would be ashamed to be caught with a balance sheet.

Let the boys squander a little money just to learn what good fun it is to spend. The chap who wants to spend his money on a new suit of clothes has thereby developed a good, healthy motive to get out and make the wherewithal. The boy who has had to go to the bank to get his money has the want of a quarter has drunk deep, the dregs of gall and wormwood. Next time he will begin to hustle and have some saving before the circus comes to town.

"To have and to hold" is not a boy's idea of money. "To have and to hold" is the common idea of children. Their banks are failures, because right at the start anxious papas and mammas bear down too hard on the savings side, and the children have some clean-cut, compelling motive, why should he save? To save without some motive is sheer miserliness.

WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.

Astoria, N. Y.—"For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics—I was getting worse every day, though I did my best to work, my head would ache, I was always tired. I could not walk straight and the pain in my head was so bad that I had pains in my stomach. I went to see Dr. Pierce, he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I must have this medicine.' He said 'you are taking from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation.' — Mrs. John A. Koenig, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

Every one dreads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times there is a better way. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the answer. After letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how effective it is, if you don't believe it, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

W. M. U. 1094

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A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

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Earth's Tiniest Country

is Near Belgium and Was Discovered as Result of the War

In an effort to find a tiny corner of Belgium in their relief work, the delegates of the American commission for the relief of Belgian refugees have recently come to the conclusion that no man's land, which since 1915 has enjoyed absolute independence under the guarantee of the League of Nations, even the present struggle has never been violated.

This little country of one square mile is situated between Belgium and Holland to the north, the Ardennes to the west and Germany everywhere else. Moresnet Neutre is the name of this tiny strip of land, which used to be a part of Belgium and was until 1815, like the remainder of the country, a province of France.

By the treaty of Vienna, Belgium and Holland became independent countries, but Moresnet which at that time held the greatest strategic position of all, was left to the League of Nations. The importance of its location was recognized by the League of Nations, and the present government has done its best to make it neutral territory.

The mine of zinc has long since been exhausted. Moresnet, however, has digged deeper and still remains confined to Belgium and German territory. Consequently, the country has lost its chief reason for retaining its independence, and the zinc mine smelter in its territory it has continued to receive the same consideration as the powerful neighbors in the past.

The English-speaking German officer observed that they were afraid that we were going to bomb their country, but we made it clear that we wanted to save the people, not to destroy them.

We stopped and shovved our pass-port. The English-speaking German officer observed that they were afraid that we were going to bomb their country, but we made it clear that we wanted to save the people, not to destroy them.

We finally found that by climbing a fence we could reach the country without invading Prussia. The officer, however, objected, and at last we discovered that the rest of the road was neutral, within the other half was Prussian.

We offered to keep the automobile on the wrong side of the road, and thus invade the Prussian territory.

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Alberta Banks Loan Money on Grain

Farmers Unable to Get it to Market

What's the Neutral?

"There's something malicious about even the fairest and kindest of neutrals," said Booth Bartington in a speech.

"It's neutral to the very nature of things, inclining to rejoice a little more in seeing other nations' misfortunes. I hope not."

"I hope not, and yet, I'm thinking of neutrals, I can't help thinking of the two sides which have been fighting and watching an enormous sea being raised up in the twentieth century of a struggle."

"I have watched the sea rise slowly, dangling at the end of its wire rope, and when it reached the twentieth century, the older end turned to disown it."

"Come on, Joe," he said. "We might as well move on. They ain't going to let her drop. — Washington Star."

Stormy Weather

Hard on Baby

The stormy, blustery weather which has been during February and March is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mother to be constantly near the child. They are often confined to over-hastened, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which rack their whole system. To keep the child healthy, Dr. Williams' Own Tablets should be kept in the house, as an occasional dose given the baby to keep him strong will be well worth the trouble. This will not fail to break up colds and keep the health of the baby in good condition till the brighter days come along. Write to us or to medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brooklyn, Ont.

In the privacy of his home the village butcher was telling his wife of the bad weather which had come in today, "she said with gathismus. "But you know what a real lady grows up to be," she continued. She don't know what sort of meat from another, nor from mutton."

Asthma Cannot Last when the great majority of all asthma species is used. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy assuredly deserves this exalted title. It has cured many cases, and with other preparations had failed to benefit. It brings help to even the most severe cases and brings the patient to a condition of health. The relief from suffering from asthma is needless when a remedy like this is so easily secured.

Clank, clank, clank! What dreadful sounds are these breaking the still quiet of the early morning? Haste Mrs. MacLarty leaves the fireside, and goes in search of the cause of the disturbance. In the garden she finds her husband sitting on the bottom of the barrow.

"Donald, man," she says, "you're making a real row. What'll the neighbors think?"

"Never mind them, Kirty," says Donald. "I mean get my barna mended."

"Oh, but Donald," says Kirty, "it's very wrong to work on the Sabbath. Ye ought to use screws!"

Minards Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

No Use to Treat Seas for Smut There is no treatment of sea smut that can be applied to the plant while it is smut in corn live over from one year until the next in mature, soil, refuse, etc., and the number of various conditions these species which may have wintered in the soil or may have been hauled to this field by the manure, etc., that the plant takes up creates, murders non-combatants, neutrals wholesale, plots arson and outrages and crimes of violence and not only does it do damage to the plant but it is in that state of mind, there can be no real peace, and to negotiate with her, either early or late, is to give her time to grow in appearance. —Nineteenth Century.

Relief for Suffering Everywhere. Who's life is more miserable by the suffering that comes from indigence and has not tried Parrot's Pills doesn't know what the poor fellow who can be dealt with. These pills will relieve where others fall. They are the result of long and patient research and are a sure corrector of disorders of the digestive organs, from which so many suffer.

Private Dougal McTavish (late of the Alberta Police) — Mon in me sec' Alberta fatty degrees below zero. But bless ye, 'ta dry cold, yell' feel it.

L. C. Owen Tyrell (late of Carpentry, Vancouver) — In B.C. we stake upon 312 to 314 rainy days in the year. But it's dry rain, it don't wet you. Puch.

Minards Liniment Cures Distemper.

The prosy old barrister was arguing a technical case in the high court. He was drifting along in a monotonous voice when the bored judge said, "I'm sorry, but hardly any attempt at concealment."

"I sincerely trust that I am not unduly trespassing on the time of the court, but I have written with the slightest tinge of sarcasm in his voice. There is some difference," replied the judge, "between trespassing on time and encouraging on eternity."

One of the oddest prayers ever made was that of an old Virginia soldier at Antietam. He was lying flat on the battlefield and, to quote his own words, "the rebels were going to fire at me thick that they would shoot me right through the heart." The moment above me was lead horse. I felt just then that I was six feet long and six inches wide. The rebels had the chance for we were only two feet better down than they were standing up. I said to myself that, 'O Lord, good Lord, I prayed, please stretch me out as thin as a shooting star and encroaching on eternity.'

SCOTT'S EMULSION charges the blood with life-sustaining richness, and restores the skin to its natural tone and texture. It aids the quality and quantity of milk, and insures sufficient fat.

CO. OIL LIVER OIL feeds the very young, and gives the old a new lease of life. It cures rickets and makes children easy. Avoid Substitutes.

W. N. L. 1944

The Saluting Problem

Complicated Matter for the New Army Men but it Does Not Worry Farmers and Compelled to Borrow

Since the analysis of the grain traffic, the farmer cannot ship or sell his grain, the banks of Alberta are loaning a great deal of money to the grain grower, but grain is not wanted by the privately owned bins of the farmer. This is the information learned from a prominent Calgary banker.

"Perhaps the farmer does not until recently loaned great sums of money on grain on the farm, as permitted by the law, but now he cannot do this as there has been a great increase in the amounts to be loaned," said the bank manager. "The reason for the much larger amounts loaned is that the farmer compared to formerly is that until this season few farmers had grain on the farm on which to borrow money, and the banks loaned accordingly. Now the farmer is compelled to borrow on their grain until the transportation facilities got so bad that the grain could not be marketed at all. But lately there is also such a congestion of grain at terminals, and so few cars and so little money available that the farmer cannot sell and must borrow money. And the first ones they come to are the banks and the banks loan them money, and when the farmer has a character and standing that will warrant it, the manager has found him to be of the word and of excellent character."

Sciatica Vanishes Instantly

If Nervine is Used

CAN YOU BEAT THIS CASE?

No ordinary liniment will even relieve Sciatica. Nothing but the most powerful kind of a remedy can penetrate through the tissues and really depend on the bones. You can only guess at the answer, and it is the ambiguous answer. There are special ways to be followed when riding or cycling or walking, and when you are in bed, never pass on a platform at one of the big stations, it is easy to see the letter of the order. It is much simpler for the colonial troops, regular or otherwise, to learn the salute nobly. —Brocklehurst Guardian.

Grain of Wheat

What the Greatest Wheat Region in the World Can Do

A direct result of the present war, and the recent conflict, is that the story of carnage is the stimulus it has given to the cereal industry of the central basin of North America, multiplying its importance. The continent and from it every direction in Canada and far down into the United States spread the rolling hills of grain, and the grain fields of the greatest wheat region in the world.

The figures presented by the American and Canadian government for the year just closed tell a remarkable story. In the area of the Canadian Northwest and of the American border states, the grain crop in 1914 was 100 million bushels greater than known to the market, was grown, and yet within the memory of men not yet old enough were harvested over to the Indian and the bulk of the world.

Long after our Civil War a British traveler wrote an excellent article on the grain belt called "The Great Land," describing the struggles with blizzards and starvation that is what he had to go through. He did not think much of it as a country for settlers, but time has quickly shown how much he was mistaken. Just as it proved to be the case with us. —Trotter's great error when he predicted that our western advance would break against the Rocky Mountains, or Macmillan's when he said that the Allies asserted that we would cease to grow as soon as all our good free land was taken up.

There are many impressive chapters in the story of the continent, but there is none more picturesque than one which is being made. In our day by a grain of wheat — New York World.

British Sea Power

World dominion without sea power is unthinkable and no one realizes this more clearly than the Germans. That is why they hate England. They want to conquer France, and Russia may give them victories, and even perhaps some added territory, but it will never be enough. — Trotter's great error when he predicted that our western advance would break against the Rocky Mountains, or Macmillan's when he said that the Allies

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Strength for Motherhood

MOTHERHOOD is not a time for experiment, but for proven qualities, and nothing exceeds the value of good health, strength and energy, and SCOTT'S EMULSION.

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W. N. L. 1944

HAVE YOU? ECZEMA?

Many Shells Ordered

Are for the British Army and Worth Probably Over \$10,000,000

A large order for \$80,000 eighteen-pounder shells was recently received by the imperial munitions board from the British ministry of munitions.

This is the first large order to Canada since the present imperial munitions board succeeded the shell committee of the board's energies having been directed to the task of increasing deliveries on orders placed some time ago.

It is probable that new orders will be called in in the course of time to Britain which are already engaged in the manufacture of these shells. The munitions industries in Canada have done well in meeting the demand for eighteen-pounder shrapnel shells than for the manufacture of any other and is well able to take care of the quickset route. See name on box:

ZAM-BUK

Ireland Must Help To Crush Prussians

John Redmond Makes a Stirring Appeal for Recruits from His Country

Fairfield, Sept. 19, 1902. Minard's Liniment Co. Limited.

Dear Sirs.—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. to be a valuable product and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would be without it for one bottle, I mean it. Yours truly, CHAS. F. TILTON.

No here in Europe have individual conditions persisted as strongly as in the Baltic provinces of Russia, where practically all the land over a four-hundred mile stretch is in the hands of each bearing the title of baron and wielding a power that has decreased practically not at all since ancient feudal times.

There has been slackness in recruiting in the agricultural districts, but the baron is the greatest importance to Irish agriculturists, if the allies are defeated they is danger of ever losing their lands to the Prussians. The position of the tenant farmer who expects the people of the town to fight for him is a bad one. — The Times.

Your countrymen in the trenches will mean the death knell of your hopes, aspirations and ambitions.

The First Shot

The honor of firing the first shot in the war was given to the British.

On August 21, 1914, a patrol which had been sent out to reconnoiter saw a body of Germans advancing over a hill. One of the soldiers, who was killed shortly afterwards, at once opened fire, and gave the alarm. Cpl. Jeffers was the first to open fire, and dropped the first bullet from his saddle. Jefferson was killed by the bursting of a "Jack-in-the-box" mine some time later in Flanders.

John— I'm going to have a swell feed in the room tonight.

George— Come along.

John— All right. Let me buy a quartet to buy some crackers; you get some milk and cheese, and we'll have a great time.

Pithy Sayings of Famous Men— Jonah— I don't quite agree with you.

Marcos Bozzaris— Three strikes!

Thackeray— (to his nose)— Low bridge— No heat? All right; I'll turn you on.

John Milton— There is no loss without some gain.

George— Raw, raw, raw— Chicago Tribune.

Bovril makes other food nourish you. It has a body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

Beyond the Law

When Farmer Fairlight came to London on a flying visit he discovered many things—One horse could go around the city without striking a field or ah acquaintance—and finally that you couldn't hit a policeman without hitting his horse to move out of other people's way.

As he was being taken to the station he saw a policeman who intended doing with him what the policeman grimly—"seven days prudential."

"You'll find out soon enough," said the policeman grimly—"seven days prudential."

"Seven days! Ah, there's where I have ye, old bluebloods," chuckled the farmer, "I'm producing the same half of his ticket. I've got to go back on Monday."

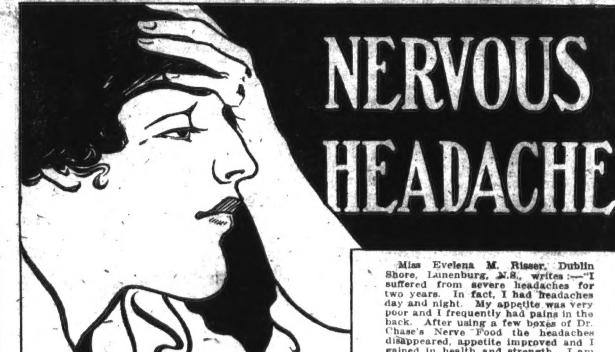
Put it in for Lamé Back. A brisk rubbing with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will cure lame back. The skin will immediately absorb the oil and it will penetrate the skin and bring away any relief. Try it and be convinced. As the liniment sinks in the pain comes on and there are ample grounds for saying that it is magical, as far as it is.

"Some men have no hearts," said the tramp. "I've been a-fellin' that teller I am so dead broke that I have to sleep outdoors."

"Didnt—that fetch him?" said the other.

"Now, don't you see he was a-doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for teller him to do it."

Several members of the British-Canadian—house commons have notified the treasury that they do not require any further payment of their salary as members of parliament.



NERVOUS HEADACHE

The object of pain seems to be to give warning that something is wrong in the human system. For this reason, when you have a headache, for instance, you should honestly seek for the cause.

Headache is not a disease in itself, but rather a symptom. If you find other indications that the nervous system is exhausted—if you are restless, nervous, sleepless and irritable, you may rightly suppose that to be the cause of the headache.

The headache warns you that neglect of the nervous system will later expect nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia, or some form of paralysis. Wisdom suggests the use of such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to build up the system, and thereby remove the cause of the headache, as well as prevent more serious trouble.

The use of headache powders is not only a dangerous practice, but the shock to the system of drugs which are so powerful and poisonous as to immediately stop pain is most harmful. The relief is merely temporary, and with this danger signal removed the disease which caused the headache continues to develop until results are serious. The moral is, when you have headaches or pain of any kind look for the cause and remove it.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is not intended as a mere relief for headache. It cures by supplying the ingredients from which nature rebuilds and revitalizes the wasted nerve cells. Some patience is required for this reconstructive process, but the results are wonderfully satisfying, because they are both thorough and lasting.

If you would be freed from headaches, as was the writer of the letter quoted above, put Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to the test. Working, as it does, hand in hand with Nature, it can no more fail than can other of Nature's laws.

50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this page.

The Lacombe Guardian

V. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

The Town Act is being amended at the present session of the legislature so as to permit municipal councils, on petition by tax-payers, to impose taxes on buildings. This, of course, is a departure from the principle of single tax, which is at present the only form of taxation allowed to municipalities. The term of the permission so given is fixed at four years, and the idea no doubt is to enable municipalities to meet the unusual conditions now prevailing by levying upon property other than land. At any rate, it is a recognition of the uselessness of trying to adhere to a theory in face of conditions which make the theory impracticable. The patent fact is that a land tax at present does not bring in the needed revenue, and as the civic governments must have revenue it has to be sought where it can be found.

NEW ACT STRENGTHENS HANDS OF GOVERNMENT

There has been considerable misapprehension as to the scope of the bill introduced at Ottawa recently, "restricting the sale or use of intoxicating liquors." It had been indicated in dispatches that complete prohibition of importation into these provinces than have been prohibited by law at all, but this does not seem to be the case.

The bill does not prevent the importation into Alberta of intoxicating liquor for private consumption, but it apparently strengthens the hands of the government in dealing with illicit sales.

The full text of the bill is as follows:

"An Act in aid of Provincial Legislation prohibiting & restricting the sale or use of intoxicating Liquors."

"His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

"1. Any person who by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, shall send, ship, take, bring or carry to or into any province from or out of any other province from any place outside of Canada, any intoxicating liquor, knowing or intending that such intoxicating liquor will or shall be thereafter dealt with in violation of the law of the province into which such intoxicating liquor is sent, shipped, taken, brought, carried, or imported as aforesaid, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty for the first offense of not less than one hundred dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months with or without hard labor, and for a second offense to a penalty of not less than two hundred dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding four months with or without hard labor, and for a third and every subsequent offense to imprisonment for a term not less than six months and not more than twelve months with or without hard labor; and all intoxicating liquors which are sent, while any such offense has been committed, and all kegs, barrels, cases, bottles, packages or receptacles of any kind in which such liquor is contained, shall be forfeited.

"2. On any prosecution for the violation of this act the accused person shall be deemed to have known or intended that such intoxicating liquor would be thereafter dealt with in violation of the law of the province into which such intoxicating liquor was sent, shipped, taken, brought, carried or imported, unless he proves that he had good reason for believing that the intoxicating liquor would only be dealt with in a lawful manner.

"3. Prosecutions for any offense under this act may be brought and carried on and a conviction had in the city, town or other place from which any intoxicating liquor is sent, shipped, taken, or carried as aforesaid, or in the city, town or other place to or into which such intoxicating liquor is sent, shipped, taken, brought, carried or imported.

"4. The court shall take judicial notice of the statutes and law of the province into which intoxicating liquor has been or is alleged to have been shipped, taken, brought, carried or im-

ported contrary to the provisions of this act.

"5. For the purposes of this act the term 'intoxicating liquor' shall include all liquor deemed to be intoxicating under the law of the province into which the liquor was sent, shipped, taken, brought, carried, or imported."

HOW NEUTRALS HAVE SUFFERED FROM HUNS

Copenhagen, via London, Mar. 28.—Ninety-six Norwegian ships have been lost during the war through submarines or mines, according to a newspaper published here. It has been published says the statement, that 20 Norwegian steamers have been destroyed by German submarines. 77 Norwegian subjects thereby losing their lives. But Germany has compensated Norway for only steamers. The total Norwegian tonnage lost amounts to 125,000 valued at 28,000,000 kroner, while the cargoes were valued at 90,000,000 kroner.

In addition German prize courts

have seized a large number of Norwegian vessels. Sweden, in the same way, lost 40 vessels of a tonnage of 50,000, valued at 10,000,000 kroner. One hundred and twenty-eight Swedish lives have been lost.

JOHN REDMOND GIVES THE IRISH STRAIGHT TALK

London, March 28.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, in a letter addressed to a prominent journal, advises against the holding of a public meeting to protest against further taxation in Ireland. Such action, he says, is characterized as an "Irish constitutional movement" by men who are hostile to the Irish party, "men who are either pro-Germans or opposed to recruiting in Ireland, and committed to the notorious doctrine that Ireland should remain neutral in this war."

Such an agitation, Mr. Redmond declares, is mischievous and dishonest; and he advises the Irish people to have confidence that their leaders will see that they get just taxation. He adds:

"Ireland's highest interest is speedy victory in this war. The men who seek to prejudice Ireland in the eyes of the world by making a ridiculous claim for exemption from war taxes are the very men who, by their apathy, their so-called neutrality, hostility to recruiting, and their pro-Germanism, are doing their best to prolong the war."

THIS SUBMARINE IS BIGGER AND SPEDIER

Copenhagen, via London, Mar. 28.—A German submarine, says the Christiania correspondent of the Politiken, bigger and speedier than any submarine previously seen and carrying a crew of 80 has appeared off Utarie, on the southwestern coast of Norway. The captain sent a wireless that he had torpedoed the Norwegian barque Lindfield March 17, and had taken the crew of 30 men on the submarine, where he kept them for four days and then transferred them to the Norwegian barque Silas.

Athens, March 24.—An urgent request addressed by the Greek government to the Entente Powers for a loan of £6,000,000 (\$30,000,000) is being considered by the Allied Council in Paris. The loan may be granted subject to Greece's acceptance of certain conditions which the Allies Council is now engaged in drafting. The government had thought of applying elsewhere, and had, at one time, turned its eyes toward the United States.

Willard had no trouble in defeating Moran in the battle at New York on Saturday night. The result was a foregone conclusion, and very little interest was evinced around here. The fight went the full ten rounds, as it was stipulated that no money would be paid for the moving picture rights unless it went the limit.

PREACHER MAKES CHARGES OF GRATUITOUS

Port Arthur, Ont., March 27.—Rev. Dr. S. Blaik, of Wesley College, Winnipeg, preaching at Trinity Methodist Church last night, said the whole system of supplying soldiers throughout the three prairie provinces was permeated with graft and dishonesty. Frozen liver worth four cents per pound, was being supplied where beef at 11 cents a pound was being paid for, and butter that couldn't be eaten was given to the soldiers. Dr. Blaik said he had first-hand information, and gave several other samples of alleged graft.

"While Canada," he said, "was sending forth an army of men, the spirit of whom was unfeignedly sincere, the donkey drivers, C. S. and C. A. side, and paying the men \$1.10 a day, she was shelling at 77,000,000 subjects thereby losing their lives. But Germany has compensated Norway for only steamers. The total Norwegian tonnage lost amounts to 125,000 valued at 28,000,000 kroner, while the cargoes were valued at 90,000,000 kroner.

In addition German prize courts

have seized a large number of Norwegian vessels. Sweden, in the same way, lost 40 vessels of a tonnage of 50,000, valued at 10,000,000 kroner. One hundred and twenty-eight Swedish lives have been lost.

RED CROSS NOTES

The Red Cross Society acknowledges, with thanks, the donation of \$20 from the Calkin's Valley School District. The Patriotic Society also acknowledges the sum of \$31 from the same.

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks, the following articles sent in by the Blackfalds Auxiliary. They were included in the bales sent: 18 surgical shirts, 11 suits pyjamas, 10 pairs socks, 24 dozen white handkerchiefs, 11 covers for hot water bottles, 5 knitted facecloths, 1 abdominal bandage, 1 knitted scarf, 1 pair wristlets, 25 dozen mouth-wipes, 5 x 5 in.; 7 dozen mouth-wipes, 8 x 8 inches, games and magazines.

The Red Cross wishes to thank A. M. Campbell for \$10, and Mr. Marshall for \$100 on account of Red Cross day subscription. The Society also wishes to thank the pupils of Miss Pearce, Miss Vickerson, and Miss Cameron, for their donation of wash cloths, wristlets, and socks. The articles were most acceptable. The work of the youngsters is equal to that done by the veteran knitters, and the socks were a credit to those children who knit them and to their instructor.

The cushion and centre-pieces donated to the Red Cross will be disposed of by drawing. Each article will be disposed of separately. Tickets will be issued up to 75 will be sold, the party paying the sum his ticket calls for. In this way the highest ticket will only cost 75c., and your chance is good down to one cent. When the tickets are all sold one of the bankers will draw a number of the corresponding number will take the article. The young ladies will commence their work of selling tickets tomorrow.

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks, the pair of socks and triangular bandages donated by Mrs. Capron of Blackfalds. It also thanks the ladies of Locinvar for their parcel sent in this week, which went in the bales. The following are the contents of three bales shipped by the Red Cross to Calgary this week: 96 white flannel surgical shirts, 13 white cotton surgical shirts, 24 roller bandages, 4 knitted wash rags, 4 abdominal binders, 13 personal property bags, 67 flannel top shirts, 3 blanket cloth dressing gowns, 3 pairs wristlets, 1 pair mitts, 1 feather pillow, 1 bundle old lines and cotton, 10 triangular bandages, 11 suits of pyjamas, 24 dozen white handkerchiefs, 11 hot water bottle covers, 1 knitted scarf, 25 dozen mouth-wipes, 5 x 5 in., 7 dozen mouth-wipes, 8 x 8 inches, games and magazines.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

The following letter has been received by the local branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association:

Edmonton, Alberta,
March 23rd, 1916.

The Secretary:

The box of "Field Comforts"

sent from Lacombe arrived at our headquarters this morning. It certainly is a most generous one, and speaks well for a Branch which has been so recently organized. We are very proud to have a new Branch which can do so much in so short a time. It certainly has made a record for itself.

The contents of your box have already been repacked in a regular box, which will be sent. A receipt has been addressed to the 31st Battalion, c/o Field Comforts Commission, and will be shipped at once. A letter has been written to the Field Comforts Commission enclosing a list of the contents and requesting that the box be forwarded to the Battalion to which addressed. Inside the box is a note saying that it is a donation from the "St. John's Ambulance Association" Branch at Lacombe, and asking that on that account the boys from Lacombe receive at least "a good share" of its contents.

Thanking the Lacombe Branch for this splendid donation towards our work, I remain,

MARGARET L. OSBORNE,

Secretary.

ON THE NIGHT STAGE

The following letter will prove of interest to the patrons of the Rex Theatre:

Calgary, March 23d.
Managers, Rex Theatre,
Lacombe:

Gentlemen.—Yours of the 22nd to hand. The exact date on which our Mutual Masterpicture, "On the Night Stage," will return to this office is June 5th. We have just received our schedule from Toronto, so could not advise you earlier. You now have POSITIVE INFORMATION.

Yours very truly,
Mutual Film Corporation of
Canada, Limited.

W. R. MARSHALL,
Manager Calgary Branch.

The management desires to thank the public for its patience in this matter, and will guarantee that all lovers of motion pictures in this district will be delighted with this great picture, "On the Night Stage." Further particulars later.

BROOKLEY RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged, \$164.55
Mr. J. Sauv (paid for saw-dust).
Mr. L. Lowe, Red Cross Day donation 50
Mrs. W. Ritson, Red Cross 4.00
Mr. D. Davy (paid for candy) 5.00
Proceeds of Sale of Work, 30.40
Mr. C. Davy (paid for candy)10
\$204.55
Money accounted for, \$149.90
Paid to Urquhart & Co., (cotton and print) 7.45
Paid to T. Eaton (wool) 2.15
Paid to Mr. C. Hadip, (for printing of bills) 2.50
Paid to J. Ramsay, for wool, 1.50
Paid to Red Cross Fund, Calgary 9.00
\$172.60

A parcel of goods, consisting of socks and surgical shirts was sent to Calgary this week.

"THE MAN FROM HOME"

This is the play that you will all want to see, and it is safe to predict full houses next Saturday and Monday evenings at the Rex Theatre. The country people will want to see this one too. It is a Paramount Picture, and presents the admirable artiste Chas. Richman in the famous comedy drama, "The Man From Home," by Booth Tarkington and Harry L. Wilson. Space will not permit of a complete write-up of this wonderful picture, suffice it to say that those attending the Rex next Saturday and Monday evenings will get their money's worth, and then some.

BORN

RUTLEDGE.—At Lacombe, Alta. on Sunday, March 26th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rutledge, a daughter.

LOVE.—At Red Deer, Alberta, on Friday, March 24, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Love, twins—boy and girl.

Blue Ribbon

Coffee

and

Baking Powder

Has your morning cup of coffee a full rich flavor and delicate aroma?

If not ask for Blue Ribbon coffee when giving your next order and notice the difference. You will be agreeably surprised. Blue Ribbon Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Spices and Extracts are all one grade—the best.



Style-Craft for Spring and Summer

Now Showing Our New Line of

Style-Craft

Spring and Summer Styles
and Patterns, in

OVERCOATS,

SUITS AND

TROUSERS

D. CAMERON

TAILOR

Cleaning :: Pressing
Atlan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel

IT PAYS TO ADVER-

TISE IN THE

LACOMBE GUARDIAN

EDMONTON SPRING HORSE SHOW

Cattle Sale and Fat Stock Show

April 4th-8th, 1916

Keen Competitions for Light and Heavy Horses, Saddle Horses, Hunters, Jumpers, Ponies, Special Classes for Farmers' Horses.

Military Attractions

Platoon Drill :: Horse Show Road Race :: Tug of War By Local Overseas Battalions

Wrestling on Horseback Balacava Melee Tug of War on Horseback By Royal Northwest Mounted Police

Exhibitions of Drill by Women's Volunteer Reserve

Excursion Rates on all lines of Railway Entering Edmonton

Edmonton Exhibition Association

W. R. WEST, President

W. J. STARK, Manager

THE BOYS WE KNOW SO WELL

Aye, search the list, weep o'er the Honor Roll—
Each tells a tale of woe and bravery,
As from our boys war takes relentless toll!
From boys we know so well, and long to see!

Clean, bright-eyed, cherry, honest boys, who knew
Nor war nor death in any form 'till call'd
By that Great Matron of the world; they drew
Their virgin blades, nor 'gainst the fierce pall'd.

From Scotia's land of Sweet Eveseline,
From mighty Lawrence's rocky banks and bays,
From old Ontario's glens and valleys green,
From prairie wide, where freedom reigns, and days

Are long and dreary in the summer time—
From mountain tarn and rocky peak, they come;
From Mire's shores and India's sultry clime,
From far-off Southern Isles, to tap of drum.

The lusty blood is flocking to their aid—
That Mother, who can feel for those oppress'd,
Tho' of an alien race, And tho' they're laid,
A many thousand, to their last long rest;

Still many thousand thouands heed the call,
And leave the soft embellishments of home,
To fight for freedom, and if need be, fall,
In stagnant trench or in the briny foam,

With Hunjan Turk in fiercest tournament,
They have not falter'd in the hour of need;
When choking gas and skyward missile sent
The weaker buck, they showed the old-time breed.

And Ypres' fame and Marne's heroic deed,
Shall live as long as brave men love to hear
Of bravery, or beauty loves to read
Of boys they know so well and hold so dear.

And in the days to come, when peace shall reign—
Peace bought by such a noble sacrifice—
These martyr'd dead of ours shall live again,
And blessing from their memories arise.

Then British boys shall read with glowing pride
Of boys their fathers knew, whose names adorn
The chronicles of fame, who bled and died
That they and all their kind might be freeborn.

Our many homes are draped with weary weeds,
And many weary moors yet to come;
With all the anguish weary waiting breeds,
Bore yet our lads march home to roll of drum.

How oft you've stood by yonder wall and read
The anxious chronicle of deeds that lie,
Or paused beside that upper, empty bed,
And wished him here—the son you had to give?

But yesterday, I saw a father stand
Beside a brook where they were wont to lave;
I saw him clasp his neighbor's aged hand,
Whose son could die, but could not live a slave.

Last Autumn, in a silent shad nook,
I saw a sweetheart weeping by a tree,
Where carved initials told the babbling brook
A tale of that he'er again might be.

So run the days to months, the months to years;
So homes and hearts all up and down this land.
Are sad, but not cast-down for thro' our tears,
We see the Finger and the moving Hand.

O Mothers! weeping in the stilly night,
Bearing alone, unseen, your heavy cross,
Take heart! your dead shall live who fought for Right,
Nor count this all a useless, heavy loss.

'Twere better far to breed a hero dead,
Than to withhold, to feel in after years,
Remorse, reproach, that weigh the heart like lead,
And breed a scorn for mother's love and tears.

The prairie grass, each year, will come as green,
The sweet anemone peep forth each spring,
Tho' many hearts must break and bleed unseen,
For boys who died for country, home, and King.

Would that some mighty hand, with pen sublime,
Might sing in tones the world would hear and heed,
All down the ages, and thro' endless time—
Of boys we knew, who died to meet our need.

THE TURMOIL AT ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE

The following is a copy of a letter sent by the residents of Rocky Mountain House to the Alberta Department of Education. It looks from a distance as though James had got in bad out there.

Rocky Mountain House, Alta.,
March 13, 1916.

Dept. of Education,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sirs—I do not crave to write, but I cannot stand it much longer to hear the editor of the Guide, J. D. Skinner smirch the reputation and character of this whole community its institutions, and its citizens.

He is doing more harm by creating disturbance, discord and ill-feeling than all other forces put together by misrepresenting and not telling the truth about affairs out here. I send you herewith the main editorial in The Guide of March 3rd, 1916. Note each statement carefully. Now, I make this seemingly broad statement that there are as many falsehoods as there are statements unless it be about the Department, which I know nothing about.

I think every wise and unnecessary act and expense in this district during the last year or two can be traced to the fault of J. D. Skinner.

Here I quote his main editor-

ial, and my answer to each paragraph:

"The Department of Education 'Criticised.—At a public meeting at the Bingley School-House, on Saturday evening, the Department of Education came in for a great deal of adverse criticism. In this instance the Department may or may not be at fault, but it adds to the dissatisfaction existing in connection with the administration of this Department."

"The circumstances in connection with our own school go clearly to show that there should be a shaking up among the dry bones."

After carefully reading this article you may be the judge as to whose dry bones should be shaken up.

"The annual statement of this district submitted in January, was obviously incorrect. Has this fact escaped the notice of the Department?"

No one as yet has been able to show one item that is even im-

material in the annual statement that it is not correct. Why don't he show it?

"The progress of the pupils

"of the school is not in keeping with the length of time the school has been open and the

"amount of money expended."

"What was the inspector permit-

"ted the continuation of these conditions?"

I venture to say it is nearer the truth to say that the people

of this district have made as much progress and done as well as any other in the Province. Why don't the inspector interfere? Because he knows it is false.

"One of the trustees cannot read or write. Why is he permitted to retain office?"

"Downright falsehood—he can read and write; perhaps not extra well, but he is a man of good judgment, common sense, and above all, honest. He is not a tool of Skinner's. Skinner wants to control the Board. He wants him out, and he will continue to put him out in due time if he can make you believe what he says. This is the second time the people have elected this trustee; the last time without opposition."

"Some \$2,600 was collected in taxes in 1915. The teachers' salary was approximately \$900, and of this some \$300 was provided for by the Government grant. What became of the balance?"

With all the back taxes taken the \$600 off and you will have it about right. The Government grant was a little over \$200. Brother Skinner is one-third off. He knows we have debts of the past and more of them were paid in 1915 than any previous year.

"Five of the trustees have provided no water. Why is this allowed?"

Not a word of truth in it. The pump was frozen up for a few days, and it was remedied as soon as possible.

"The last report of the auditor demonstrates clearly his incapacity. Why is the report accepted?"

This means my report. Through Skinner's belly-aching the department had them audited again, and I understand no mistake was found; if there was, Skinner would surely publish it. He is mad because he did not get to audit the books. We are all so sick of his egotism and self-conceit that one ability or capacity but himself.

I have a diploma of graduation from a reputable college and experience of seven years teaching in two States of high standard of education. Excuse this mention of myself. Through his tales to your department, they cancelled my auditorship. I never asked for it in the start. The School District recommended my appointment in the first place, and the Agricultural Society have always elected me as their auditor. J. D. Skinner was the cause of the second audit and should be made to bear the expense if it is correct.

At Red Deer Judge Simmons assumed him openly in court of lying when under oath after kissing the Bible, and advised him to resign the justiceship. And, in an issue of The Guide about February 18th, he says he would not resign until he found someone who had capacity and ability enough to hold office and who could and would protect the Empire if it is correct.

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We would not exist long without such a man. We are glad we are not like other men. No wonder our children are slow and have no ability. Skinner has it all; it must be true because he admits it.

"Enough money is raised to maintain two rooms. Why is it permitted to be squandered on one?"

We are deeply in debt yet, and have only an average of thirty-five teachers. The teacher last year, sat up half the night (when he wasn't preaching) putting down all the children in and out of the district, who had left the community, and who do not go to school anyway, and raised up about 80 to deceive us and your department for the purpose of forcing us to have two teachers and another school-house, with all its expenses.

"Parents want an investigation, and a thorough one. So far as the public are aware the new Board has done nothing towards cleaning up the mess. The district has lost a number of good settlers be-

cause of its inadequate school facilities, and others are threatening to leave. The responsibility for this mismanagement should be fixed upon the guilty parties. It is a crying shame that our children should continue to suffer the consequences."

There is no mess here. No one asks for an investigation, or threatens one. No one has left, or is leaving on account of the school—cannot mention a name

truthfully. Children are not suf-

ferring. We have a good school. The guilty party who is disgracing and tearing down this community is J. D. Skinner.

While we are writing let me show you wherein he misled you Department before.

One year ago I was elected un-

animously trustee. Skinner

wants to control the Board. He wants him out, and he will continue to put him out in due time if he can make you believe what he says.

This is the second time the people have elected this trustee; the last time without opposition.

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"Five of the trustees have provided no water. Why is this allowed?"

Not a word of truth in it. The pump was frozen up for a few days, and it was remedied as soon as possible.

"The last report of the auditor demonstrates clearly his incapacity. Why is the report accepted?"

This means my report. Through Skinner prints what he pleases, and leaves no one to contradict it in his paper. If you think the above is not true send him a copy of this and request him to publish it in full and answer it. If the Department wishes to investigate call a meeting here, let us produce testimony in public, and get outside of Skinner's office. He never corrects a falsehood.

Let me tell you what is the matter. Skinner is mad if he cannot be in every office. Mad at every man who does not boost him to office or places of profit. Even revengeful at them. At the election in January last he was unmercifully snowed under. He would not have gotten over ten votes.

Seventy-five if there had been a closed ballot. The chairman, Mr. Wilson, was a Skinner man, and would not abdicate the vote of the people. They voted almost unanimously for a closed ballot.

The chairman would not yield, and said it would be unlawful after he had claimed his office by a closed ballot a year ago.

They voted again unanimously that the candidates get back from the voting table. Skinner turned anarchist and would not abide by it. The chairman would not insist on it. Skinner stood over each person voting. He impeded three men to vote who had not been called to the polls.

Four or five others were afraid to vote and slipped away. One woman was intimidated, so she did not vote. He made a thorough canvass with all sorts of promises and false reports in the Guide the week previous, and would not abide by the vote went home sick nad crying before the voters were all in, and blamed his defeat on all, and for having urged him to run when she should have known better. THE GREAT EMPIRE, PROTECTOR.

I am told he promised one man he would get his citizenship papers for nothing for his vote.

Another, that he would not force collection of an account against him, and have never found out what induced the three imported non-resident single men to come here to vote for Skinner; there is a reason, a cause.

He tried to intimidate his opponent by threatening to put him out of business if he did not get off the ticket, and now he is proceeding to do so by getting another man to start in opposition to him. He is now circulating a petition to cling to his P.-ship away out among the Finns who do not know him and do not read English, and who do not know about these affairs.

The acts of great men live after them. Judas and Ananias still live in the memory of the people. O, Lord, how long will they be partial toward them by placing all the brain and ability in one cranium; why not divide up?

Yours, for impartial justice,

CHAS. S. SHONTS.

been the same attention paid to selecting seed potatoes which are just as important. A government circular issued from Ottawa gives the following suggestions, which will have the effect of reducing very greatly the number of "misses" and also keep the crop free from disease.

When selecting potatoes for planting, all bruised, decayed, externally diseased or unsound tubers should be removed.

Tubers showing common scab should, preferably, be all removed.

The chances are that scabby seed will produce a scabby crop.

After having removed all exterior diseased and otherwise injured tubers, the seed should be soaked in bags or bulk for three hours in a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 part in 2,000 parts of water. After treatment, spread out and dry.

When dry, cutting the potatoes for "sets" will commence. Provide each person engaged with a potato knife, and keep a number of knives in a wooden pail containing a solution of 1: 1000 bichloride of mercury.

The stem end of the tuber is the seat of several internal diseases. Cut a thin slice off the stem end of each potato; if perfectly sound and free from brown spots, rings, spots, continue cutting until the required size is obtained.

Discard at once all tubers showing discoloration, when cut as above, at the stem end and throw out those showing any kind of spotting inside, though the stem end itself may have shown no disease.

Having used the knife on a tuber showing any kind of discoloration inside, throw it at once into the disinfecting solution, and take out another knife before cutting up a new tuber.

A knife that has cut through a diseased tuber, conveys certain diseases to the new tuber, hence it is very important to change the knife after having thrown out a diseased tuber. It is waste of time to cut out broken spots and the rest of the tuber.

After following these precautions, everything has been done to eliminate diseases conveyed by unsound seed potatoes. The sets are now ready for planting.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—

Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunition, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

HOW APPENDICITIS CAN BE PREVENTED

Lacombe people should know that a few doses of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-ka often relieve or prevent appendicitis. This simple mixture removes such surprising foul matter that ONE SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY CASE of appendicitis, sour stomach or gas. A short treatment helps chronic stomach trouble. Adler-ka has easiest and most thorough action of anything we ever sold.—A. Creighton, druggist.

EDWIN H. JONES

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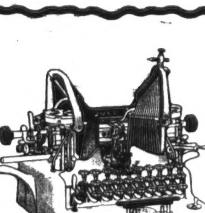
Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—U. E. Reeves, N. G., M. B. McDonald, R. S.

The price of the Canadian Liberal Monthly has been reduced to 25 cents a year. At that price surely every Liberal in Canada should be willing to subscribe. Address Room 601-612, Hope Chambers, 63 Sparks St., Ottawa.

Bargain in Auto

Ford Automobile, at a sacrifice, for cash, if taken at once. Enquire Box 33, Lacombe.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the most up to date thing in typewriters, is now on the market. Investigate its merits and you will buy it.



Reasons Why

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Is Superior to all others

7. **Rapid Escapement**—The escapement mechanism is exceedingly simple and positive, and, although it is very rapid, is almost frictionless.

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Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

**The Store
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Best Values**

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New Spring Goods Arriving Daily

New Dress Goods

A great variety of new Dress Goods in all the leading materials—Silk Crepe de Chine New Suiting, Flowered Voiles, Muslins, Embroidered Voiles, Cotton Crepes, Plain White Voiles, and many other lines, at very low prices. Per yard.....15c to \$1.50

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Here is where you find the best assortment of Waists. Dozens to pick from. White Embroidered Waists, Cotton Crepes in polka-dots. These are nicely trimmed with lace edgings. The prices range from.....65c to \$3.75



New Corsets

Our new stock of D. & A. Corsets has arrived. We have added a great many new styles to our stock. A special called the "Super-Bone"; this corset is guaranteed not to break and will give splendid wear. Per pair.....\$3.50

Other lines from.....75c to \$3.50

New Collars

A new shipment of Ladies' Lace and Organdy Collars to hand; they are beauties, at special prices.....25c to \$1.75

**Agent for
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Patterns 10c**

**A. M. Campbell
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Men's Work Shirts

50 doz. Men's Work Shirts, assorted colors, extra heavy well made shirts. This is a wonderful bargain while they last, 75c each

Men's Neglige Shirts

5 doz. Men's Fluff Shirts in black and blue stripe, with soft collar. Good material, good fitting, at the small price of.....75c

Men's Wool Sox

25 doz. pairs of Men's Wool Sox, extra good quality, while they last per pair.....25c

**We carry a full
range of Hardware
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Hardware Dept.**

**KEEP YOUR EYE
ON THIS CAN**

When Buying Baking Powder Remember **EGG-O**

It is the Baking Powder that makes "the baking better". It leavens the food evenly throughout—Puffs it up to airy lightness. Remember **EGG-O** is moderate in price and highest in quality. Use the coupon in the can to get The **EGG-O** Receipt Book. Your Grocer will recommend it.

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THE EGG-O BAKING POWDER CO., LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA

Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. E. L. Misener will not receive again this season.

Rev. E. T. Scragg will be at Bashaw over the week-end.

Are you missing the Reliance features at the Rex? They're fine.

Miss Maude Tees is going to take a course in the Red Deer Ladies College.

Fred Stephens returned Thursday from Spokane. He reports his wagon upset. Fortunately none of the occupants were hurt. The accident slowly though steadily recovering from his very severe illness.

Hoo'll get the Diamond from that wise old owl? See next Tuesday evening's installment of "The Diamond From the Sky."

Will the ladies who knit for the St. John's Ambulance kindly meet at the home of Mrs. Vickerson on Tuesday evening, April 4th, from 8 to 10 o'clock?

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is now in charge, and will see that only the best meats, etc., are sold. Call phone 15 for prompt service.

While going home on Saturday night John Proudfoot had the misfortune to have his wagon upset. Fortunately none of the occupants were hurt. The accident occurred at the turn near the slaughter house.

Howard Stuchbury, of Edmonton, was in Lacombe for a few hours last week. He is on furlough connected with the placing in positions returned soldiers, and is meeting with great success.

Hiram Flewelling has bought a half section from Messrs. Laidman & Sargeant, and leased the balance of their land, and will remove from Enderby, B.C., and take up farming in this district again.

Spring work has started on some of the farms in the District during the past few days. The frost is out on the highland sufficiently to allow of harrowing. There will be a very large crop seeded this season—a

The Patriotic Society acknowledges, with thanks, the sum of \$40.00 from Meadowbrook School District.

The 151st Battalion is now strength, some thirteen hundred young men having enlisted. Recruiting will be kept up, however, until the battalion is mobilized in Calgary in the early summer.

"The Station Content," which received merited applause on Friday night, of last week, was a Reliance; Wednesday night's 2-reel feature, was a Reliance, and "On the Night Stage" is a Reliance.

If you are in need of farm help phone Chas. Hotchkiss, Alberta Government Agent, Phone 1432, Edmonton. He writes that he has a good supply of farm hands in sight. Don't leave it till the day before you want a man; get one now.

Do not write Weisville any more, the post office at Gull Lake has been renamed Aspen Beach by the postal authorities. It might be just as well now to have the name of the townsite changed to Aspen Beach instead of Aspern Beach.

Next Monday evening the Epworth League will hold their regular monthly Christian Endeavor meeting. The topic will be taken by Mrs. Scragg. There will also be a short song service.

Members are requested to be present. A special invitation is extended to the soldier boys or strangers in the town. There will be a meeting of the executive afterwards, to discuss the annual election of officers and devise plans for the coming year.

The Methodist Church was crowded to the doors on Monday evening, many having to stand. This great company of our citizens had gathered together to listen to a lecture given by

Galbraith's Horses

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Every horse fully guaranteed and prices reasonable. Call and examine stock or write at once for particulars.

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EDMONTON

A. E. Ottewell, M.A., of Edmonton, on "The First Year of the War," illustrated by lantern slides. Mr. Ottewell is a forceful speaker, and had no difficulty in holding the attention of his audience. All present were delighted with the evening thus spent. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Epworth League of the Methodist Church. After the lecture the members of the Epworth League entertained the soldier boys of the local platoon. Ice cream, cake, and coffee were served, and needless to say the boys enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

Another pleasing feature of the evening's entertainment was the rendering of a solo by Mrs. D. Garland.

TO THE PUBLIC

Beginning on April 1st all meat will be strictly cash at the Lacombe Meat Market; F. C. Cheeseman, Prop. It is necessary that we insist on this, as we have to pay cash for everything we buy in the way of live stock. There will be no exceptions to this rule; all my customers will be treated alike. F. C. Cheeseman.

FARMS WANTED

I will trade my \$3,500 equity in a fully modern 10-roomed house, Calgary, for a quarter section. Owner, 2116 10th St. W., Calgary.